

Message

From: Flowers, Lynn [Flowers.Lynn@epa.gov]
Sent: 7/12/2016 5:12:25 PM
To: Hearl, Frank J. (CDC/NIOSH/OD) [fjh1@cdc.gov]; Barone, Stan [Barone.Stan@epa.gov]; Morris, Jeff [Morris.Jeff@epa.gov]; 'Carter, Janet - OSHA' [Carter.Janet@dol.gov]
Subject: RE: My suggested edits for section 2.3 for CTA workgroup

This looks very simple and smart! Thanks!

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From: Hearl, Frank J. (CDC/NIOSH/OD) [mailto:fjh1@cdc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2016 12:49 PM
To: Barone, Stan <Barone.Stan@epa.gov>; Flowers, Lynn <Flowers.Lynn@epa.gov>; Morris, Jeff <Morris.Jeff@epa.gov>; 'Carter, Janet - OSHA' <Carter.Janet@dol.gov>
Subject: FW: My suggested edits for section 2.3 for CTA workgroup

<Frank>

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From: McLaughlin, Cristina R (FDA/OC)
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2016 12:35 PM
To: Hearl, Frank J. (CDC/NIOSH/OD) <fjh1@cdc.gov>
Subject: My suggested edits for section 2.3 for CTA workgroup

2.3 Topics of Common Interest

The departments and agencies that have an interest in chemical toxicity assessment have different levels of engagement with the process depending on whether their interest is in: 1) generating new knowledge about toxicity, 2) organizing data and information to assess toxicity or risk, or 3) using toxicity and risk assessments to meet their statutory needs. In other words, considering the overall risk analysis paradigm, departments and agencies may focus on pre-risk assessment activities such as performing research, or they may engage in the four-step risk assessment process^[1], or be involved in a variety of risk management activities including promulgating exposure-limiting regulations.

Topics of common interest to the agencies fall into three categories: 1) Risk Assessment Frameworks Across Federal Agencies and 2) Methodology and 3) Toxicity assessments for specific chemicals or exposures.

Within these three areas, the CTA identified a list of potential cross-cutting topics:

^[1] NRC, Risk Assessment in the Federal Government: Managing the Process. National Academy Press, 1983. Accessed at: <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/366/risk-assessment-in-the-federal-government-managing-the-process>.

2.3.1 Risk Assessment Frameworks Across Federal Agencies: Similarities and Differences

- Understanding how federal agencies conduct health assessment work under their respective statutory authorities, executive orders or department or agency policies – what do we do that is the same, what is different and ;
- How different agencies balance hazards and risks (e.g. substitute materials) or how different agencies balance risks with benefits (e.g. chemical risks and benefits in the drug and biologics areas).
- Identification of repositories of health information data across the federal government (e.g., HERO, DRAGON);

2.3.2 Methodology

- Systematic review approaches in chemical health assessment;
- Methods for dose-response assessment for cancer and non-cancer outcomes;
- Descriptors of causality for cancer and non-cancer outcomes;
- Health assessment decisions with incomplete or non-traditional datasets;
- Cumulative risk assessment;
- Model averaging tools and Bayesian analysis approaches;
- Balancing public availability and privacy issues associated with the use of epidemiological data;
- Handling confidential business information;
- Standardization of conflict of interest issues related to peer review and public participation;
- Cost-benefit and risk tradeoffs; e.g., pesticide use vs. Zika virus;

2.3.3 Specific chemicals, classes of chemicals, and categories or functional uses

The CTA identified the following list of chemicals and families of chemicals that are of high interest or potentially of mutual interest across multiple agencies:

- Health assessment of phthalates;
- Diacetyl and food additives;
- Metals and other organics;
- Flame retardants;
- Refrigerants;
- Pesticides - Organophosphate and pyrethroids;
- Chemicals that cross boundaries; e.g., occupational, environment, food, consumer goods;
 - Example: excreted drugs become water pollutants;
- Nanomaterials, e.g., nano-silver; and
- Health effects from tire crumbs.

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